Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1573.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſdey { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

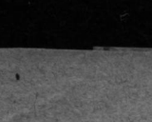
HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and caſks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Maſter, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut ſtreet, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.



Who offer the ſaid Ship

Hamburgh Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons regiſter, coppered to the bends, ſails remarkably faſt, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing ſhip,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Maſter,

Now lying oppoſite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handſome accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail on or about the 1ſt of October.

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or of the ſubſcribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dt1ſtO.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every way ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſiderd as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

Auguſt 4. mw&f4w

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

WANTED

Bills on Amſterdam, at a ſight not exceeding ſixty days, and with approved Indorſers, to the amount of two hundred thouſand guilders—for which caſh will be paid at the rate of thirty eight cents a guilder—Applications to be made to George Simpſon, Eſq. Caſhier of the Bank of the United States.

Sept. 14. dtf

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,
100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASUR, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

No. 188.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty ſixth day of July, in the twenty ſecond year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Obſervations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The Hiſtory of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of ſpeculation, againſt Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treaſury, is fully refuted—"Written by himſelf."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the Ucited States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 27. w4w.

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her houſe, No. 192, Market-ſtreet, will continue open during the ſickneſs.

Board and Lodging in a ſeparate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of thoſe gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *Auguſt 29.*—6t

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from

Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambries,

Platillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſailcloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf ſkins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and ſtripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glaſſes
Oznaburgs	Hollow glaſs ware
White ſheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Braſs kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys aſſorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-ſtreet.

July 27. co12t

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 16. 6t

City Commiſſioners Office,
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawrm.

LOST,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the ſaid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 22w3w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 27. 23w4w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. ſ1wmwſtf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Friday the 29th inſtant, preciſely at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, near the market houſe in Germantown, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, barn and ſtable and lot of 2 acres 29 16 perches of ground, part of which is an orchard of excellent fruit trees, ſituate near the middle of Germantown, on the north eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet or road, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet or road 149 feet nine inches; bounded by ground of Dr. Betton and others and oppoſite to the meſſuage and lot of Melchior Ming. The above lot is good clover meadow, and has a never failing ſtream of water running through it.

Alſo three other lots of ground, each containing about two acreſs, ſituate on the ſouth eaſt ſide of Rittenhouſe's Mill road, commonly called Peter Smith's Lane, in Germantown township, at the diſtance of 270 yards from the ſouth weſt ſide of the Germantown main ſtreet, bounded by lands of Conrad Carpenter, James Ogleby, Jacob Keout, and Melchior Ming. The above lots are high and pleaſantly ſituated, commanding a pleaſing proſpect of Germantown and the Schuylkill and Wiſſahiccon hills, and are well adapted for gentlemen's country ſeats. The ſaid lots are now in clover, and there are on the ſame upwards of 200 grafted fruit-trees.

A good and indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given to the purchaſer twenty days after the ſale, upon the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, and ſecuring the other half by mortgage upon the purchaſed premiſes.

Poſſeſſion of the firſt deſcribed lot and premiſes may be had on the 17th April next, and immediate poſſeſſion may be had of the three laſt mentioned lots.

Any perſon, wiſhing to view the above premiſes, may ſee the ſame by applying to Benj. Lehman, in Germantown near the Market houſe. EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

Germantown, 22d Sept. 1797. dtS

Sundry Lots

IN the following Squares in the City of Waſhington will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcribers, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the ſaid City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102, 105, 118, 119, 120, 141, 62, 56, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 124, 125, 120, 61, 166, 80, 103, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 87, ſquare ſouth of ſquare 104, ſquare north of ſquare 81, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 88, ſquare north of ſquare 128.

Theſe Lots are advantageouſly ſituated in the neighborhood of the Preſident's Square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be peremptorily ſold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaſer, on receipt of the purchaſe money. Terms of ſale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in ſeven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
URIAH FORREST.

Sept. 21. dts

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boſton, Aug. 31.

Sept. 19.——§6t.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render ſervice, and undeceive thoſe Performers, who during his abſence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform thoſe that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way anſwerable for Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms. In which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle, and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 22aw2w

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſes
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug 29—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwſ4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections:

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794:

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, *or if he ſhall conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

" *Others apart,*
" *Sunk in a cave retir'd.*"

On the day of the Festival given to the President of the United States, by the Citizens of Boston, the Jacobins held in some dark hole their civic orgies, and there drank, in many a flowing bowl, damnation to government, and curses against their country. This gave occasion to the following:

BENJAMIN'S FEAST.
A PARODY.

'Twas at the civic feast by FACTION won,
From BENJAMIN her son:
Aloft in awful state,
The pale-fac'd hero sate,
A washing-tub his throne.
His brethren all were plac'd around,
From garret-loft and cellars under ground,
Pick'd up where e'er they could be found.
The lovely Fellowes by his side
Sat like a fat BATAVIAN bride,
In full-blown *Jacobinic* pride.
Happy, happy, happy pair,
None but such men
Sagacious BEN,
None but such men deserve thy care.
The pious PEREZ sang
To charm the jovial crew;
The vaulted roofs re-echoing rang
Around their savage pleasure flew.
The song began from FRANCE
Who, mightiest powers, at her advance,
Vanquish'd, as palsied by a trance;
The loyalty and sense they once could boast
With all their ancient glory lost;
For round them like a snake she curl'd
And fascinated half the European world—
The list'ning crowd the glorious tale admire,
And fan with loud huzzas the democratic fire.
With ravish'd ears
BENJAMIN hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres— sung,
The praise of THOMAS then, the sweet musician
Of THOMAS PAINE admir'd by old & young;
THOMAS to COLUMBIA comes,
Sound FACTION's trumpets, beat her drums,
Flush'd with a purple grace
He shows his maudlin face.
Pause, & admire your chief—he comes, he comes,
TOM, whom GALLIC bands have sung
'Gainst Kings and priests did FACTION's cause maintain,
TOMMY's writing are a treasure,
Drinking too is TOMMY's pleasure,
Rich the treasure,
Sweet the pleasure,
Sweet is brandy after pain.
Sooth'd with the sound great BEN grew vain,
Spoke pages from the works of PAINE;
And thrice he guillotin'd the great, and thrice
he slew the slain.
Sage PEREZ saw the madness rise,
His glowing cheeks and ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his note, and check'd his pride;
He chose a mournful muse,
Soft pity to infuse,
He sang poor RANDOLPH once so grac'd;
By too severe a fate,
Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen from his high estate,
Detected and displac'd.
With downcast looks the joyless lawyer sate,
Revolving in his anguish'd soul,
The various turns of fate below;
His thoughts upon his disappointments roll,
Sure cause of all his follies, all his woe.
PEREZ beheld his alter'd friend,
And wishing all his power to lend,
That every care he might dismiss,
Chanted the sweets of social bliss—
Softly sweet in LYDIAN measures,
Soon he sooth'd his soul to pleasures;
Politics he said were trouble,
Public office but a bubble,
Never ending, still beginning,
Real happiness destroying;
If fortune e'er were worth thy winning,
I think, O! think it worth enjoying.
Lovely Fellows sits beside thee,
Meat and drink the French provide thee;
The many rend the skies with loud applause,
And PEREZ' eloquence obtain'd the cause;
For BEN unable to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd upon NAT,
So round and fat,
And sigh'd and look'd, sigh'd and look'd,
Sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again:
At length with friendship's force & wine oppress'd,
He strain'd the grunting giant to his breast.
Now PEREZ try thy skill again,
A louder yet, and yet a louder strain,
Or rage will split you all asunder,
For lo! I hear, I hear the federal thunder—
Hark! hark! the horrid sound.
Has raised up BEN's head,
As awak'd from the dead,
And amaz'd he stares around;
Revenge, revenge, pale PEREZ cries—
Lo! the President comes,
O curse on those drums— joys,
Groan and below my boys, to confound all their
Behold the soldier bands,
With arms in their hands,
These, these are our foes, the curs'd federal train,
And foes, of TOM PAINE,
Our brother in grain;
Give, give the vengeance due,
Curse, curse the tyrant crew,
Who may pillories raise and gallows so high,
To stop our poor Jacobin throats,
And stifle FACTION's most melodious notes.
Enrag'd at the sound the whole company rose,
And BEN seiz'd a bumper and curs'd faction's foes;
NAT damn'd the administration,
And eke the federal nation,
And wish'd they had numbers to back their words with blows.

Thus once below,
As godlike MILTON tells,
Th' arch fiend and brother fiends in deep debate,
Conven'd to show tow'rd heav'n their spite and hate,
Blasphem'd the Almighty as the source of ill,
Who crush'd their power, and curb'd will.
To Satan, then, ye caitiffs, yield the prize,
At least consent with him to *share* the crown;
For he blasphemed the God of earth & skies,
You only curs'd the President and town

Thomas Armat and Son,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18, tuthf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *&c.*

No. VIII.

A DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

Addressed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WHEN the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mazzei was written, is not precisely ascertained, nor is it material in the present enquiry to be known. That it was written after the idea prevailed of the difference of sentiment between the people and government of this country; and that it is calculated to confirm that idea in France, every sentence of the letter itself proves; and therefore is the impropriety of it sufficiently ascertained, at whatever period it may have been written. It is suggested, however, by some of Mr. Jefferson's most intimate acquaintances and best friends (who I have heard admit that he wrote it) that it was written while he was secretary of state. To this extreme impropriety of official conduct, I will now add an article of information (which I have just received from a quarter that cannot be doubted) that will confirm, in a great measure, the important part which such letters and such conduct have acted in producing our present situation with France.

Soon after the successor of Mr. Jefferson retired from the office of state, and while the cause of his retirement was the prevailing topic of the day, a person, then high in office in Virginia, and now enjoying one of the most important appointments under the government of the United States, was heard to say, "that he" (Mr. Randolph) "never was in the confidence of," what he was pleased to stile, "the republican party," to which it is well known that person always professed to belong, as a proof of which, he asserted, that but few of the *friends* of France had trusted their letters to that country through the office of state, *since the resignation of Mr. Jefferson*, but had sent them immediately through the hands of the minister of France;"—that very minister, too, who had thus infamously and falsely pretended a criminal *intimacy even* with that secretary, who his party thus professed themselves afraid to trust with *their* secrets against the government of their country. This fact, my fellow citizens, (which I conceive an important one in the developement of the causes of our present situation, as it opens a view not only to the secret, the mysterious, and very improper conduct of some of our countrymen, but throws a light upon the means which have been employed by them, in conjunction with the French, to destroy those who stood in the way of their secret projects) I flatter myself I shall be able to prove to your fullest satisfaction, if disputed; and, therefore, shall now draw the conclusion, which naturally results from such premises as the letter just examined into, and the corroborating testimony of one of the party, who has thus turned state's evidence against his own friends.

It is to be observed, that the confession thus made of the "fear of the party to trust their letters through the department of state," after the faithful, the trusty, and the *devoted* friend of France, had left it, was long before the letter of Mazzei was seen, or such an accidental disclosure of the contents of their letters was expected to be made. The confession was then a thing upon which no precise charge could be fixed, as it was not known what those letters "they were afraid to trust through the department of state" contained. But having now seen a letter from *the officer* of that department himself, *who they were willing to trust*, and comparing the contents of that letter, with the confession thus made, what are the conclusions natural to be drawn? That there were letters written indeed, which were improper to be conveyed through the hands of our government, and which, therefore, could not be entrusted to that conveyance, after those had departed from office, who were not only sensible of their impropriety, but were equally interested with the authors themselves, in keeping the contents of such improper letters secret!

The letter just examined into, certainly warrants that or any other conclusion that can possibly be drawn. There is not only every thing improper in it, that can arise from the consideration of its being written by one who was assisting, in an eminet degree, in administering a government, which the letter itself holds up as infamous; not only the clearest proofs to be obtained from it, of those *misrepresentations* of the principles of our government, and the sentiments of the people towards it, which were calculated to bring upon us our misunderstandings with France; but the most satisfactory confirmation that there were many other letters of the same description, or perhaps worse, written *immediately* to France, which have not yet come to light in this country.

My God!—And is this the mighty *friend to the people*, who is thus accusing them of being the advocates of *principles* which they dare not promote in the appointment of their *officers*?—This the friend to *American independence*, who is thus *secretly* courting a foreign power to controul us? This the *immaculate* head of *republicanism* in the great and flourishing empire of America, and the enemy to an Anglo-monarchico-aristocratic influence, who has thus travelled to the *court* of the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, of all other places upon earth, to hunt out a proper confident to deposit his *secret* plans for the promotion of those principles of *republicanism* with? This the *hero* who prefers the *tempestuous sea of liberty* to the *calm of despotism*, and talks so *boldly* of the *timid* men *(but where he supposed it would never be heard of by them)* who is now afraid to say whether he is author of that *pretty little epistle* to Mazzei or not?—This the *virtuous* accuser of the *officers* of our government, who, while an officer himself, made that office with which he was entrusted, the acknowledged channel thro' which information was sent to our enemy, that was improper to be conveyed through the same channel after he had left it!!!

At a time when France was endeavoring to distract and divide all Europe; to set one nation up to destroy another; to stir up the people of all nations to oppose their own governments; in short, when she had shewn an evident willingness to promote her own views, at the expence of all the world besides, and for that noble purpose, had employed intriguing emissaries in every quarter of the globe, where any advantage could be gained in that way—Was it right for any of the departments of those governments, thus intrigued upon, to be made the immediate channel through which those wicked and destructive projects were to be promoted against themselves?

From the commencement of the French revolution to the present stage of it, through every step, and by all parties, these were the constant and avowed principles upon which they acted. Even while the king lived, and their *pretensions* were confined to a limited monarchy, they had views of distracting and disturbing Europe. Neckar in defence of the king, de Lessarts, who was minister for foreign affairs, and their minister at Vienna when the war broke out, all shew, that the disposition of the emperor, of Prussia and Austria, were pacific, and that they were all forced into the war by the system of France. And Brissot, in accusing the king in the convention of want of fidelity to the nation, confirms the same thing.

After the king's death, we have the strongest proofs from the heads of both parties, of the continuance and *enlargement* of the same plan. Brissot declares in one of his letters, that for the French to succeed in their revolution, it was necessary "they should set fire to the four corners of Europe." Camille Desmoulins, in answer to Brissot, in support of the party of the Robespierians, though violently opposed to Brissot in every thing else, agrees with him in the same particular. "To disorganize Europe," says the Robespierian, "was one of the sublime vocations of the convention." Their actions have always corresponded with their professions; and the most arful and insidious means have ever been employed to ensure them success in those atrocious projects.

At the very time when this was their plan at home, and preparations were making for its execution throughout Europe, they carried their deception, which was a principal part of their system, so far, as to *assure* the Emperor, that they abhorred the idea of exciting commotions and dissentions among nations. And even when they had laid one of the most abominable schemes, which belonged to the whole system, to destroy England, they carried their dissimulation so far, as to solicit the interposition of that nation to bring about a peace with Prussia and the Emperor. The scheme was this; to establish a popular government in Holland, thereby to place their forces under their command, destroy their trade, and, to use the words of one of the members* of their own convention, "to place their *assignats* on the very desks of their counting-houses, there to ruin the bank of England, and bring about a revolution in the whole money system of Europe, &c."

To effect this, and at the same time to break the maritime power of that nation, which stood so much in the way of their wicked projects of "*setting fire to* and *disorganizing* all Europe," it was necessary that the United States of America, like those of Batavia, should be engaged in their service. Accordingly, Genet come here charged with instructions to use every means in his power to bring about a commercial treaty with this country, which evidently was intended to have that effect; who, agreeably to deceptions practised on several of the European nations to complete their plan, used every artifice in his power, and not entirely without success, to kindle here a little of the *disorganizing* blaze with which they had "set fire to the four corners of Europe," and thereby place us too under their controul.

Genet, although he had actually distributed French commissions in Charleston, and had endeavoured to engage the people of southern parts of America in the immediate service of France, when he arrived at Philadelphia, had the wretched lesson of hypocrisy and deceit (with which their whole system abounded) so well by heart, as to induce us to believe that France did not wish us to join her in the war. Nevertheless, it appears there were those in America who understood him from the first, and were *apt scholars*, in those *compound*† lessons of French politics, so necessary for the completion of their plan. That there ever was, and still is, a party in America, who wished her to come into this grand *disorganizing* scheme for the aggrandizement of France, while they assume to themselves the credit of being her only *patriots*, there is no sort of doubt. And that a coalition, so important to France as the one proposed with America, for the completion of this grand destroying plan, was to be relinquished when she saw a party for it in this country, was not to have been expected. What she had failed in accomplishing by treaty, through Genet, she soon perceived the means of bringing about by a division among ourselves; and to this the authority of our own citizens, that we were already a divided people, gave decided weight. It is the last expedient which has brought their plan so far on in the part of it which related to Holland.

To bring about that popular government in that deluded country, which was to place their forces under the command of France, and ruin the bank of England, the means which were employed are very striking, and serve as a strong evidence of the principle by which they have been governed in their conduct towards us. After they had driven off the Stadtholder, and overturned their government, under the pretence of giving them a free one, a convention was called for the purpose of forming a constitution, a great majority of which were in favor of a *federal republic*. The minority, who were for a still more loose and profligate system, because like all men of that description, extremely noisy, and formed a faction for the purpose of counteracting the will of the majority.—The French, with whose schemes of *disorganization* the establishment of a regular and firm government did not very well accord, were ready at once to seize upon the dissatisfaction of those factious few, to bring about a system more consonant with that spirit of disorder, which was the ground work of their plan. Accordingly, two deputies from the faction (Van Vreede and Hoose) were dispatched to Paris, to obtain the interference of France. France did interfere, and the majority were compelled to yield.—Had the majority, thus treated, been in a situation to resist, the consequence, there is no doubt, would have been war.

The coalition of America, which came next in their maritime system, that was to disorganize Europe in its governments and banks, when seen through and rejected, did not, as I have already observed, increase their affections for us; but on the contrary, determined them, as in the case of Holland, to force us into the plan. In this they were encouraged, in the same way that they had been there, by a party which they saw in America, ready to call in the *pretended* principles of their cause to aid in the destruction of our government; but the geographical difference of situation between this country and the United Provinces with respect to France, rendered a different course of coercion necessary from what had been practised there. What they had been able to effect in those neighbouring countries immediately by the menaces of their armies, which had been let in from Belgium by the assistance of the ice, they could only attempt in America (remote and separate from them as she was by the sea) through the medium of her trade. They accordingly attempted, through that vulnerable part, our *interest*, to overturn that system of policy which they found so much in the way of their abominable and selfish plan; hoping thereby, through the willingness of a part, which they already saw among us, to come into any scheme that would destroy our government, and the dispositions of the rest to avoid war, to subdue us to their schemes.

Situated as America and France were, this was the most effectual—nay, the only possible means that France could have devised, to make us subservient to her will, and ensure our acting as her tools in the subjugation of other powers, when she had failed in the double plans of *enlistment* and *negotiation* laid in the mission of Genet. France, it is to be observed, when she began her depredations on our trade, was engaged in the most troublesome part of the war. The combined powers *all* then engaged against her; convulsed by her own different parties within; her navy low, and her means for raising it more so; she had little chance to compel any nation, where she could not march her armies by land, to fall into her schemes, other than by affecting their interest in whatever way she could.

America, though separated from her by the sea, which she was not situated to pass in such numbers as would endanger our independence, while the naval power of Great Britain remained entire against her, was, nevertheless, she saw, extremely vulnerable in her commercial relations with that power. Just emerged from a state of slavery; the private fortunes of her citizens reduced by the long stagnation of the different branches of industry; and incumbered with a considerable public debt, incurred in supporting the war which had set her free; all her efforts were naturally bent, at the time when the French revolution began, to that single object of bettering her condition, by extending her trade; thereby encouraging her citizens to the acquirement of individual wealth, the sure means of national prosperity, credit and strength. Great Britain, the mother country, from whom she had just emancipated herself; with whom alone, almost, she had formerly traded; whose language was similar; whose wants, from a long and habitual intercourse, had become reciprocal; and above all, whose enterprising disposition had given her a commercial ascendency in all the four quarters of the world; it was natural should gain her principal intercourse in that way. It was that intercourse which was to increase the wealth, the power and the consequence of any nation *(except herself)* but particularly of Great Britain, that France dreaded, and in her secret ambition most heartily envied. Any thing, therefore, which would disturb and injure *our* trade, which she saw must, from a thousand combining circumstances, be connected with, and tend to the aggrandizement of that nation, it was easy to be perceived, would both oppress the one, and bring the other to co-operate with her in the scheme of "*bankruptcy*," which was to produce their final ruin.

To this scheme the conduct of some of our own citizens, at home, bore a perfect correspondence. It was that commercial connection with Great Britain, it seems, that blind prejudice against that nation in opposition to our own interest, which fills up a considerable part of those *misrepresentations* of the principles and sentiments of the people of this country, which first led France to act against us. "*British merchants* and those *trading on British capitals*," we find, close the catalogue of that contemptible *few*, who, it is represented to France, are opposed to all the "landholders and all that *mighty mass* of men of *talents*," who have loosed themselves from their *Lilliputian* ties in *gratitude* to her.

And while those *misrepresentations* were thus inviting France into a war against our commerce, that war, certainly, was best calculated, of all others, to make tools of us to that nation. The government of America, being a popular government, those who *misrepresented* the sentiments of the people towards that government, to France, well knew themselves, that to engage America in her service, it was first necessary, in fact, to change the *sentiments* of the *people*—and that was to be no way more effectually done, than by first stabbing their interest, and then convincing them that *that* injury had been done them by the *impolicy* and *wickedness* of their rulers. This co-operation with the French scheme we have seen for several years in this country.

Thus, my countrymen, our trade has been destroyed, our interests injured, and our government censured, to make us overturn that government, and place ourselves in the *fraternal*, or rather infernal, grip of France.

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, September 2, 1797.

* See Chessard's speech, made and approved of in the Convention, in which this whole scheme is explained.

† The letter from the Vice-President to Mazzei now explains to us fully what Genet meant in his reply to his letter to Governeur Morris, when he insinuates that the *Secretary* had expressed very *different* sentiments in that letter, from what he had always done to him in *private*. The letter to Mazzei, it is to be remembered, is one of his *private* communications; therefore, agreeable to *his friend* Genet, we have no right to expect to find it consistent with his *public* acts!

PROVIDENCE, September 16.

At a town-council specially holden in and for the town of Providence, on Wednesday the 13th of September, 1797.

State of the FEVER in PROVIDENCE.

Since the report of this council, which was communicated to the public on Friday last, THREE persons have deceased.

By order,
George Tillinghast, C. Clk.

At a town-council specially holden in and for the town of Providence, on Friday the 15th of September, 1797.

Whereas numerous unfounded reports have been circulated in the country, respecting the mortality of the fever prevailing in this town: To prevent the unfavourable impressions which such reports are calculated to excite in the minds of our fellow citizens in the country, this council have directed the following list, containing the whole number of the deceased, to be published. They at the same time assure the public, that *no* deaths have taken place since the date of their last report, and that *Ten* persons only are now confined with the disorder.

By order,
George Tillinghast, C. Clk.

List of persons supposed to have deceased of the Yellow Fever.

Names.	Time of decease.
Robert Fuller	August 18
Mrs. Mitchel, wife of Thos. Mitchel	18
Mrs. Goss, wife of —— Goss	18
William Tillinghast	20
Mary Arnold, wife of James Arnold	20
Mercy Northop	21
Joseph Arnold, son of James	22
James Arnold	22
Reuben Porter	25
Mary Tillinghast, wife of Jos. Tillinghast	28
Lemuel Pitcher	Sept. 1
Henry Tillinghast, son of Joseph	3
Jerusha Townsend	3
Deliverance Haywood	3
Richard Goss	11
Benjamin Earle	11
Joseph Young	12

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CADIZ, July 11.

During three nights we have seen only 3 bombs fall on the town. Our chaloupes and small armed vessels having advanced, have prevented the enemy from reaching the town. We receive assistance of those vessels from Seville and Carthagena, and we shall soon have 100. The most cautious measures are taken for the sake of safety.

At Cadiz the magazines below the walls, which are bomb proof, have been converted into places of refuge for the inhabitants.—Death and immediate execution have been proclaimed against whoever shall commit robbery. The town has offered 50,000 piastres, and the merchants 100,000 as a reward to those seamen who shall act gallantly. General Massaredo has promised a thousand piastres to the crew who shall take or sink a British chaloupe.

The squadron is preparing to be in readiness to go to sea. General Massaredo has informed the commanders of vessels, that as soon as they shall have cleared the bay, he will make the signal for forming the line, which if any ship disobeys, instantly the commander shall be arrested, and the second in command shall take charge of the ship; if he shall fail, the third, and so on.

The court has returned an answer by the first courier from general Massaredo, and has authorised him to act according to circumstances, with permission to him to take in Cadiz what money he wants, from the sums offered by the merchants to the king. We are assured, that the Spanish sailors appear to be much animated, two batteries being now finished and armed, and tartanes being prepared with 36 pounders and furnaces for red-hot balls. These precautions and means of defence make us easy respecting the attack of the British.

From a Paris Paper of August 5.

New addresses have been published from the army of Italy, which shew with what dreadful success the minds of all troops have been tampered with, against the Legislative Body. It appears clearly to day in the following address from the division of General Joubert:

"Royalism raises his audacious head and multiplies murders in the Departments.

"Priesthood fascinates the eyes, heats the heads, sharpens the poniards. The execution of a plan combined for the re-establishment of the Throne is openly followed in the Legislature. One Liberticide law is scarcely passed when another is proposed: The Directory, who are entrusted with the care of our constitution, accepted by our armies, and acknowledged by all Frenchmen, are accused without decency. Charges are

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, *September* 23.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1797.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th, in reply to which the Board have requested me to inform you that as Doctor Leib is provided by the Board with a horse and chair, they cannot conceive any serious consequences can possibly arise so as to endanger the inhabitants of Germantown, the distance from the city being so short, and as no cases of a dangerous nature have as yet occurred, they conceive his appointment sufficient. The reports from the 16th to this date are favourable and it is with much satisfaction that I can inform you that the present appearance of the state of our city wears a pleasing aspect.

I have the honor to remain
with much respect, Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

To his Excellency Governor Mifflin,
Germantown.

No. II.

Communications from the commissioners to the Governor.

SIR,

In compliance with a resolution of this Board as intimated in our former report to you, we stated the probability of our expenditures doubling itself, already is that conjecture verified by our having relieved in the last week six hundred and fifty eight persons, chiefly heads of families, with five hundred and ninety five dollars and fifty cents, besides a considerable quantity of bread, and about five hundred and twenty persons of various occupations who were thrown out of employ and left destitute of subsistence for themselves and families, have been paid at the rate of seventy five cents per day for work done on the roads, &c. And here permit us to remark that the Board of Commissioners, taking the state of their funds into consideration, resolved that they would allow but fifty cents per day to the workmen to commence on the 18th inst. and that committees should be appointed to wait on the men to inform them of the necessity of the measure being adopted, and we have the satisfaction to inform you (and to their credit be it mentioned) it was acquiesced with by the people, and great harmony and sobriety prevail through the whole of the workmen.

With pleasure we inform you, that Franklin Wharton, John Gardner, jun. John Clifton, jun. Thomas Anderson and James Oldden, have generously offered their assistance to the Commissioners to superintend the tents near Schuylkill; and by their returns we have to supply two hundred and fifteen persons daily with rations, amounting to thirty-five dollars and fifty-six cents per day; and we also acquaint you that health and good regulation prevail there.

The guardians of the poor having generally left the city, a great number of those who depended on them for relief, are become objects of our attention: A committee has been appointed by us to wait on the mayor of the city to provide means of relief for them that our funds may not be applied more than can be avoided, to any other objects than the legislature contemplated.

From the general knowledge of the real and universal poverty that prevails amongst the mechanics and laborers of this city and suburbs, we are led to conclude that their sufferings will continue long after the disease may abate, and that they will thereby be deprived of the means to meet the approaching winter.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT WHARTON,
Chairman.

To Thomas Mifflin, Esq. Govrrnor of the State of Pennsylvania.
State House, Philad.
Sept. 18, 1797.

The following donations were received from the under-mentioned persons, for the poor at the tents;—

William Lippincott, 20 bushels of potatoes
George Latimer, one load of straw
Thomas Cuthbert, one do.
Peter and Henry Miercken, one barrel sugar
William Hunter, one load of straw, four bushels potatoes
William Johnston, a quantity of vegetables
George Sterling, one hundred loaves of bread

Published by order of the committee.
JAMES OLDDEN.

The Editor of the Aurora lately had some remarks on Jervis's attempt on Cadiz, which shew his supreme ignorance of the laws of war. It is idle to inveigh against practises sanctioned by the usage of ages. Philanthropy reprobates war not merely in its details, but altogether; and in the burning of a town even of an enemy, the humane mind is wrung with anguish and pity at the miseries of the wretched sufferers. Every body knows that the commissions of naval commanders, run—"to take, burn, sink and destroy," and that this is common to all nations. Whatever policy dictates, it is generally in vain to decry. The inhumanity of the practice is indisputable; but our indignation should revert to the cause of such calamities on the human race—to the French—the authors of this horrid, most unprincipled, piratical and treacherous war, that ever blackened the annals of a state pretending to civilization. As to the Spaniards, let Jacobins pity them:—their sterile and cowardly pity is all they deserve. Their treachery in first deserting a deserving ally who has always sacrificed herself to them, and afterwards turning their arms against her, will deservedly subject them to the severest chastisement which an indignant people can inflict. But the peculiar circumstances of their case is such, that to pity them would be to partake of their cowardice. Twenty ships of the line blocking up thirty-three, in their own port, and at some thousand miles distance from the coast of the former;—the latter with free access to arsenals and magazines, and aided moreover by tremendous fortifications, whose batteries can oppose the fire of a thousand guns to any attempt of the British fleet!

FROM THE AURORA.

"Mark the inconsistency of the British faction; at one moment they tell you, that the Republican papers in this country are supported by French gold; and the next, that those papers have *stopped* and will *stop* for want of support. The story of five republican papers having *stopped*, however, we believe to be invented to introduce the *wise* remarks of the Fredericktown scribbler; we have heard of no such *stoppage*. The fact we believe is, that the sentiments of the people are so completely with the republican presses, that they are in no danger of being broke up; and on the other hand; that those of an opposite tendency are likewise secure, as long as William Pitt has the controul over John Bull's purse."

Prove to a Jacobin, at any time, the baseness of his own faction, and you will immediately hear of "British faction," "the gold of Pitt," &c. &c. The people, says the above scribbler, are with the republican presses. If he means what he says, it is true. But it is necessary to translate this *slang* into plain English. Republicanism means any thing or nothing: the word has been filched by the anarchical faction, and is employed by them to cover their libertiicide designs: It is constantly made use of, to designate that venal faction which is kept alive in this country by French gold. To assert then, that the people are disposed to second this French faction, is a slander, which, tho' it comports with the whole tenor of the Aurora, is too gross to be borne by an independent people. The people are with the factious presses!—that is to say, inclined to surrender their independence to the devouring republic! Gross and scandalous libel! Know, caitiff, that the Federal republican presses are in unison with the people, their own people, the people of America—And that if they shun one foreign power in disgust, it is not to give themselves up to destruction from another. What is there in the French nation, forsooth, that we should rush into her arms at the hazard, nay certainty, of being squeezed to death? Are not her hands still reeking with blood from the murder of all those Frenchmen who were valuable—all those who were our benefactors? But she is a sister republic—Yes, as opposite to our own, as truth and falsehood, virtue and vice, light and darkness.—In our land, no thanks to our Jacobins, we have hitherto preserved those valuable institutions of our forefathers upon which our republic is founded—But there, the holy Standard of the Cross has been hurled prostrate in the dust—Reason has been exiled from the land, and irrationality, like a shameless strumpet, assumes her name and erects the brazen front in her stead. The fanes of infidelity, the shrines of atheism, and the altars of idolatry, are still heaped with incense by the loose and giddy throng. The fair form of Virtue, ever confined to the breasts of a few, is no longer known at all, or peeps out her feared head but to be hooted out of countenance. "To what a height will human madness rise, or where will impious daring fix its bounds!" While tyranny is inveighed against with Stentorian lungs—no effort is left untried to reduce mankind under the arbitrary influence of anarchy, the worst of all her numberless forms.

In the name of liberty and equality—all liberty and all equality have been annihilated—and licentiousness, with desolating hand, spreads ruin around. Such is the condition of that land whose *happiness* the Jacobins wish us to share.

"*Fond, impious man! thinkst thou yon sanguine cloud,*
Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the orb of day?
To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,
And warms the nations with redoubled ray."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New York, September 22.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Nestor, Rogers, Curracoa	24
Schr. Nancy, Black, Richmond	8
Sloop Commerce, ———, St. Croix	21

Capt. Rogers, Sept. 18, spoke a schooner from Penobscot, E. Cowen, master, bound to Norfolk.

Captain Lewis, of the brig Alfred of this port, arrived here on Wednesday evening, via Philadelphia, from Port du Paix, was taken on the 5th ult. by a small privateer with one gun, full of men, principally black; was under steering sails within three leagues of Cape Nichola Mole, was carried into Jean Reabell, his papers taken from him and sent to the Cape, and he much abused and insulted; 12 days after, his condemnation of vessel and cargo arrived. Captain Lewis informs, it is not possible to tell the shameful treatment the Americans receive from the French, who consider themselves at open war with this country; from 1 to 3 vessels per day are brot in and condemned, many bound to their ports, and condemned if their cargoes are of any value.

List of vessels at Port au-Paix, condemned and waiting trial.

Ship Two Sisters, from Port-au Prince, condemned.
Penelope, from Charleston, waiting trial.
Goddef of Plenty, from Philadelphia, do.
Brig Defiance, from New-York, condemned.
Harmony, do. do.
Nathaniel, from Norfolk, do.
Rambler, from Philadelphia, trial.
Harriet, from Baltimore, do.
Schr. Yetman, from Philadelphia, condemned.
Eagle, do. do do.
Alciope, do do. do.
Ardent, from Baltimore, condemned.
Eliza, from Jeremie, do.
Perseverance, from Charleston, do.
Polly, do. do. do.
Polly, from North Carolina, do.
Lucy, from Boston, trial.
Hazard, from do. do.
Redress, from do. condemned.
Sloop Polly, from Alexandria, do.

In Jean Rabell.

Brig Boston, from Philadelphia, condemned.
Schooner Polly, from do. bound to Gonaives, with a valuable cargo waiting trial, and would, without doubt, be condemned.

Captain Black was boarded off the Capes of Delaware by a French privateer, and detained three hours—they had just taken a brig inward bound, and belonged to Philadel.

Boston, Sept. 19.

Arrived schooner Aurora, Brightman, St. Thomas, via St. Vincents, 16 days. Left at the former, brig Peggy, Smith, of Boston, for the Havannah. Captain Brightman has five unfortunate American captains passengers, who have been taken and plundered of their property, by the French.

Same day, ship Portland, Storer, Calcutta, 169 days. August 31, spoke brig Kitty, Dillen, from Baltimore for Hispaniola, 56 days out in lat. 32, 17 long. 63. Captain Dillen, 16 days before, fell in with the wreck of the brig Resolution, Starr, of New-London, 22 days out, when foundered. Captain mate and three of the crew, went on board a vessel for St. Thomas, the remainder taken on board captain Storer, and are safely arrived here.

The depredations of the French and Spanish cruizers on our commerce, exceed all precedent for extent and injustice. Captain Weyer from St. Ubes has furnished us with a list of vessels, prizes, at Algeziras, July 23,——which was brought to Portugal by Captain Ropes of New-York. It follows:

Ship Eliza, Turner, of Boston, from London, vessel and cargo libell'd; brig Nancy, Brown, of do. vessel and cargo condemned by the French Consul; brig Mary, Burnham, of Boston, cargo condemned, vessel libelled; brig Byfield, Kirsman, of Boston, vessel and cargo libelled; brig Heck, Hall, of New-York, vessel and cargo condemned: sloop South Carolina, Andrews, libelled by the French Consul.

The Franklin, Waters, from hence arrived safe at Dublin; and the Thomas, Fernald, at Bristol.

At Hamburg, August 1. Ship Asia, Lamb; John Folster; Perian, Diana, and Union, Blake, for Boston.

The Juno, of Portsmouth; and Catharine, of Newburyport have been carried into Nantes.

The Sally, Wadsworth, from hence for Hamburg, is carried into the Isle of Rhee.

The Mary, Humes, from hence for Naples, is catried into Nantes.

Norfolk, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

Ship Elbo, Hinson, Martinique.
Brig George and Mary, Davidson, Belfast
Sch. Resolution, Barneby, Novascotia.

The ship Lavina, captain Brown, belonging to Philadelphia, put in here on Thursday in distress, having sprung a leak at sea about five weeks ago, on her passage from Liverpool for Philadelphia. Her cargo, consisting principally of salt and dry goods, it is feared, is considerably damaged.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, September 22.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Nestor, Captain Rogers, from Curracoa. Just before he sailed, which was on the 26th of August, a sloop had arrived there from Leguira with the news of an insurrection on the Spanish Main—and that the Insurgents had taken the fort at Leguira. Their object, it seems, is to obtain a free trade upon similar footing with other ports belonging to European powers. Their plan is extensive, has been long in agitation, and is well digested.

Captain Rogers has no doubt of the above intelligence, for he conversed with several gentleman on the subject, who were on the Main at time of the explosion.

Yesterday arrived in this city from Quebec, the hon. LADY JOHNSON, Lady of his Excellency Sir John Johnson, Governor General of the Upper Canada, accompanied by her two daughters.

BOSTON, September 19.

Capt. TIMOTHY NEWMAN, of Newburyport, is appointed to the command of the *Crescent* frigate, at Portsmouth, designed for the Dey of Algiers. She is almost equipped.

A gentleman from New-Haven informs us, that at the anniversary commencement of Yale college, observed last week, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on his hon. John Trumbull, Lt. Gov. of Connecticut; and the degree of Doctor in Divinity, on Bishop Watson, of London, Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, and the Rev. David Osgood, of Medford.

Thursday, the 12th day of October next, is fixed for the execution of Stephen Smith, a black man, now under sentence of death.

Died, at Lisbon, on the 5th of March last, to the great regret of all who knew him, capt. Timothy Rogers, aged 31, a native of Gloucester, Cape Ann, and a much esteemed, gallant officer in the earl of St. Vincent's fleet.

Honest, benevolent and brave, he ingratiated himself wherever he went. By his merit he had risen to be a master and commander in the British navy, and was universally regarded as an ornament to the service. With the bright prospect of rapid promotion before him, he was suddenly arrested in his career by a violent consumption, occasioned by an extraordinary exertion in the line of his duty; and after a short illness resigned his breath to the supreme Ruler of the universe.

HAY-MARKET THEATRE.

To-morrow evening, Sept. 2d, will be prented a comedy, called, SUCH THINGS ARE: or, *The Patriot of the World*——To which will be added a Musical Piece in one act, never yet performed, called

The LAUNCH; or, *Huzza for the Constitution.*

Written by JOHN HODGKINSON.

The whole will conclude with a striking representation of Launching the New Frigate Constitution. Boats passing and repassing on the water. View up the river of Charlestown and the neighboring country, taken correctly from Jeffrey and Russel's wharf—The scenery principally executed by Mr. Jefferson.

Ned Grog, Mr. Hodgkinson; Constant, Mr. Tyler; Old Lexington, Johnson; Old Bunker, Mr. Munto; Jack Hawlyard, with a Hornpipe; Mr Jefferson; Tom Bowling, Mr. Lee; Sam Forecastle, Mr Leonard; Irishman, Mr. Fawcett; Scotchman, Mr. Miller; and Nathan, Mr. Martin.

Mrs. Lexington, Mrs. Brett; and Mary, Mrs Brett.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.

An election was held on Monday and yesterday, for a member of Congress for Charleston district, vice William Smith, Esq. appointed minister plenipotentiary to Portugal.

On closing the pole there appeared for Major THOMAS PINCKNEY, 337 votes.
unanimous.—

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds, and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. §

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 22d to 23d Sept. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,
Edward Mager, Market street wharf.
Rachael Tennet, sign Frigate, So. Water street.
Anthony Jose, Francis's, Shippen street, between 2d and Front street.
Nicholas Johnson, ship Glasgow, Jones's wharf.
Charlotte Brown, Burn's, Water street, near Drawbridge.
Neily Dunkin, 87, So. Water street,
Ann M'Laughlin, corner Shippen and 2d street.

Died, since last report,
Elizabeth Smith, admitted 20th inst.
Elizabeth Cotter, 19th
Caty Culinel, 19 hours after admission.
Barney O'Neal, 19th inst.
Richard Davis, 15th
James Stutton, 19th
Edward Mager, 16 hours after admission.

Remaining last Report		58
Admitted since,		7
		65
Discharged	NONE	
Died	7 ——	7
Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 19 / Sick 38 }		58

Four of whom are dangerous.

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	10
From the city hospital	7
Total	17

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

	Grown Persons.	Children.
First Presbyterian	1	0
Third Presbyterian	1	1
German Reformed	1	1
Swedes	1	0
City Hospital*	9	0
Kensington	1	1
Total	14	3

* *From the city and suburbs.*

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 19.

In the Winchester Centinel of the 15th inst. is the following paragraph: "One day last week the *hon.* Senator Blount's *Dear Carey* was conveyed through this town to Philadelphia. It is to be hoped the Committee of Congress, before whom he is to appear, will obtain from him some *precious confessions.*"

There are several vessels at the fort below the town performing quarantine, from Philadelphia, Providence (Rhode-Island) Baltimore, and Norfolk. On board one of the vessels from Providence a passenger who had been taken in at Norfolk, died yesterday with all the symptoms of the yellow fever. There are people sick on board some of the other vessels. Through the humane attention of the superintendant of quarantine, we hear that that a vessel is procured to be stationed a considerable distance below, for the reception of the sick.

NORFOLK, September 14.

DIED, on Monday last, Mr. ASHTON REA, late of Hampton.

Wednesday morning, of a very short illness, Mr. DANIEL HENERY, merchant of Baltimore.

Last night Mr. LYON, of Alexandria.

This morning, Mr. NATHANIEL EUSTACE, merchant, formerly of Boston.

CHARLESTON, September 2.

Died, on Friday morning, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Joseph Foulke, native of Philadelphia, aged 26 years; he is much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

September 4.

Yesterday arrived the armed schooner Amiable, Frith, Bermuda, 17 days.

On Thursday last, captain Frith fell in with the privateer schooner Grouper, off the coast. She supposing capt. Frith would prove too powerful for her, hauled her wind and stood off.

Rice Birds are a delicacy nearly equal to the *Ortolan*. Permit, me, therefore, Messrs. Printers, to ask the planters why the markets of Charleston are not, at this season, constantly supplied with them? For your correspondent is persuaded that they will pay well for powder and shot.

September 6.

A letter from New-York, dated the 18th of August, mention that Mr. Liancourt, (formerly the Duke de Liancourt Rochefoucault) has received permission to return to France, and that he was about to embark in a few days.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants.

d3w

*** A special Meeting of the select and common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, is to be held at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning on business of Importance, at which place it is hoped the members will attend—the Hospital being clear of the prevailing fever.

FRANCIS GURNEY, President of the select council.
SAMUEL HODGDON, President of the common council.

Sept. 22 d3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo3t

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reifter's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reifter's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22wtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock; proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are		20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE!

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries; which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24- 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mtsf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 216; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwares," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&st825

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. cot85

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suffex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano-Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &c3m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t